Topographic base and cultural features are Kentucky Raster Graphics (KRG) from 88°00'.

The map area is proximal to the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone and the New Madrid Fault Zone.

Approximate contact between lacustrine deposits and loess mantling upland; deposits include loess, loess-clay, and loess and alluvium. The loess was primarily derived from windblown fluvial and lacustrine sediment in the tributary valleys.

The lacustrine deposit has a complex stratigraphy and includes a complex sequence of lacustrine and alluvial sediments. The lacustrine sediments are typically fine-grained and include clays, silts, and fine sands.

The alluvial sediments are typically coarse-grained and include sands, gravels, and cobbles. The alluvial sediments are typically associated with the valley floor and floodplains.

The map area is characterized by a complex interplay of glacial and fluvial processes. The glacial processes are characterized by the deposition of outwash materials, while the fluvial processes are characterized by the deposition of sediments in the valley floor and floodplains.

The map area is also characterized by a complex interplay of human activities. The area has been inhabited by humans for thousands of years, and the map area includes a number of settlements and structures.

The map area is also characterized by a complex interplay of natural hazards. The area is located near the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone, and the area is also characterized by a number of other natural hazards, including floods and storms.

The map area is characterized by a complex interplay of natural hazards, human activities, and geological processes. The map area is a valuable resource for both the scientific community and the public.